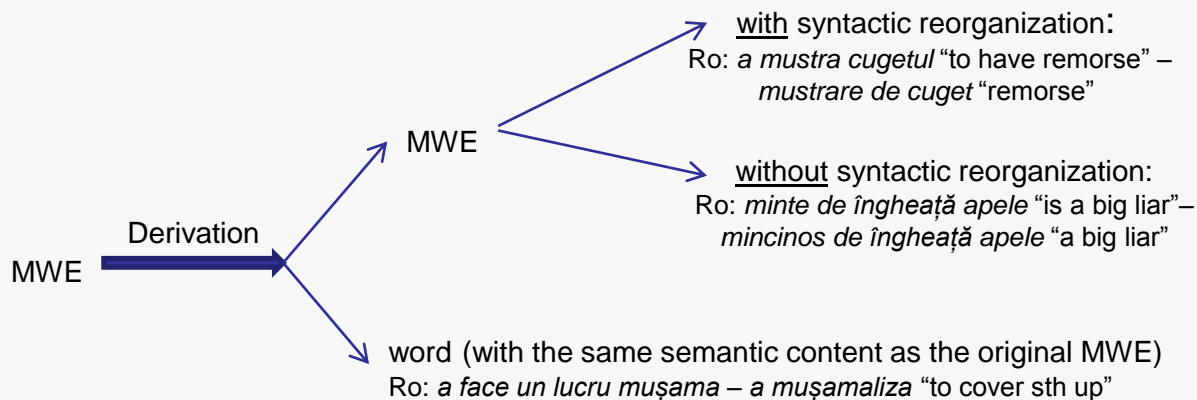# Derivation and Multi-word Expressions

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Focus: the morphological flexibility of MWE, manifested as their capacity to create derivationally related items.

MWE → Derivation → MWE
- **with** syntactic reorganization:
  Ro: *a mustra cugetul* "to have remorse" – *mustrare de cuget* "remorse"
- **without** syntactic reorganization:
  Ro: *minte de îngheață apele* "is a big liar"– *mincinos de îngheață apele* "a big liar"

MWE → Derivation → word (with the same semantic content as the original MWE)
Ro: *a face un lucru mușama – a mușamaliza* "to cover sth up"

Types of MWEs affected by derivation:

- collocations: Bg. *pera pari* "launder (money)" – *prane na pari* "money laundering" – *perach (na pari)*

"money launderer" – *perachnitsa (na pari)* "(money) laundry";

- terms: Ro. *instalator de gaze* "gas installer" – *gazist*;

- idioms: all the above examples.

Aims: adopt a *multilingual* perspective in order to:
- identify and classify the possibilities of derivation between the morphological classes
of the MWE heads: N-V, V-A, etc.
- identify productive patterns of syntactic reorganization
- identify types of semantic and derivational patterns

Methodology:
(1) Extract MWEs from lexicographic resources;
(2) Shallow syntactic analysis of these MWEs;
(3) Using either our resources of derivationally related words or automatic derivation based on the derivation models that can be extracted from our resources, we will be able to:
(i) identify the derivationally related MWEs extracted at step (1);
(ii) automatically create possible MWEs whose syntactic head is derivationally related to the syntactic head of the target MWE.
Check the existence or use of the derivationally created MWEs against our big national corpora and, in case no results can be obtained from them, against the Internet;
(4) cross-lingually classify the pairs of base MWE – derived MWE according to their morphological classes;
 (5) identify and (if possible, cross-lingually) classify the types of syntactic reorganization of the MWE implied by the derivation;
(6) analyse and classify the semantics of the derivational patterns.